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EXAMINER
COHEN, C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2602	12

26M1/1113

LOWE, PRICE, LEBLANC & BECKER
SUITE 300
99 CANAL CENTER PLAZA
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

DATE MAILED: 11/13/95

This is a communication from the examiner in charge of your application.
COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS

☐ This application has been examined ☑ Responsive to communication filed on _8-30-95_ ☑ This action is made final.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire ___3___ month(s), ___0___ days from the date of this letter.
Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. 35 U.S.C. 133

Part I   THE FOLLOWING ATTACHMENT(S) ARE PART OF THIS ACTION:

1. ☐ Notice of References Cited by Examiner, PTO-892.
2. ☐ Notice of Draftsman's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.
3. ☑ Notice of Art Cited by Applicant, PTO-1449. *(3)*
4. ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152.
5. ☐ Information on How to Effect Drawing Changes, PTO-1474.
6. ☐ _____

Part II   SUMMARY OF ACTION

1. ☑ Claims _1-34_ are pending in the application.

   Of the above, claims _____ are withdrawn from consideration.

2. ☐ Claims _____ have been cancelled.

3. ☐ Claims _____ are allowed.

4. ☑ Claims _1-34_ are rejected.

5. ☐ Claims _____ are objected to.

6. ☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

7. ☐ This application has been filed with informal drawings under 37 C.F.R. 1.85 which are acceptable for examination purposes.

8. ☐ Formal drawings are required in response to this Office action.

9. ☐ The corrected or substitute drawings have been received on _____. Under 37 C.F.R. 1.84 these drawings
   are ☐ acceptable; ☐ not acceptable (see explanation or Notice of Draftsman's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948).

10. ☐ The proposed additional or substitute sheet(s) of drawings, filed on _____. has (have) been ☐ approved by the
    examiner; ☐ disapproved by the examiner (see explanation).

11. ☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed _____, has been ☐ approved; ☐ disapproved (see explanation).

12. ☐ Acknowledgement is made of the claim for priority under 35 U.S.C. 119. The certified copy has ☐ been received ☐ not been received
    ☐ been filed in parent application, serial no. _____; filed on _____.

13. ☐ Since this application appppears to be in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in
    accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

14. ☐ Other

EXAMINER'S ACTION

PTOL-326 (Rev. 2/93)

1.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103 which forms

the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office

action:

> A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not
> identically disclosed or described as set forth in section
> 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject
> matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that
> the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the
> time the invention was made to a person having ordinary
> skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which
> the invention was made.

> Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies
> as prior art only under subsection (f) or (g) of section 102
> of this title, shall not preclude patentability under this
> section where the subject matter and the claimed invention
> were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same
> person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same
> person.

Claims 1-13, 24-27 & 29-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

§ 103 as being unpatentable over Litteral et al. (provided by

Applicant) in view of Palazzi, III et al. & U.S. Patent No.

4,982,430 (hereinafter "Freeza")(provided by applicant).

Referring to claims 1 & 7, Litteral et al. (Litteral)

discloses (Figure 2) an enhanced public switched telephone

network supporting two-way voice and data to subscribers in which

digital data is transmitted under the control of a network

management system (28) (see Figure 2) for sending and receiving

control signals through interface modules (ADSL interface units &

ISDN D channel interface)(Figure 2, elements 16, 18, 104, 124,

38); control unit (130) for receiving user inputs and providing

control signals to the network management system (28); temporary

storage (42) which stores the data received in response to a

command; and, decoders (106 & 126) for performing the claimed

audio/video processing (column 5, lines 11-17). Litteral fails

to disclose: 1) programming the control of subsequent operations

of the terminal including at least some audio/video processor

operations and at least some responses to the user inputs; 2)

control is carried out by downloaded software programs; and, 3)

compressing/decompressing the broadband information. As for the

first limitation, Palazzi, III et al. (Palazzi) discloses (column

9, lines 43-53) an interactive terminal for accessing remote

database information in which the terminal may be programmed or

reprogrammed by the host data base operator for instance to

change for example, internal program operation, screen

information, character generation fonts, functions associated

with specific keys of a keypad, etc. Therefore, Palazzi

discloses control of operations of the terminal including

audio/video operations such as character fonts and screen

information as well as controlling operations in response to user

inputs such as the functions associated with the specific keys of

the keypad as claimed. It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to modify Litteral as taught by Palazzi

and control subsequent actions of the terminal so that future

enhancements or functions may be easily and inexpensively

implemented. As for the second limitation, Freeza discloses

(column 4, lines 33-46) that it is old and well known in the art

to control a subscriber terminal by downloading software into a

memory (RAM). Although Palazzi discloses that the operations be

performed in accordance with programming from the host database

operator, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art to modify Litteral & Palazzi as taught by Freeza and

implement the new operations using downloaded software thereby

making it possible for a system operator to upgrade the software

in subscriber terminals remotely thereby saving time and money.

As for the third limitation, the Examiner takes Official notice

that it is old and well known in the art to perform

compression/decompression algorithms on the data. It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify

Litteral, Palazzi & Freeza and include such

compression/decompression processing in order to increase the

amount of data capable of being stored.

Referring to claim 2, Litteral discloses (Figure 2 & column

5, lines 11-17) decoders (106 & 126) for decompressing the

digital information including the digitized audio and video

signals. Litteral fails to disclose a graphics overlay

controller for generating graphic display information and means

for combining the display information with the decompressed video

signal. Teletext communication systems are old and well known in

the art to include a graphics generator and controller as well as a mixer for combining the graphics information with video data. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Litteral, Palazzi & Freeza and include a graphics overlay controller and combiner to provide enhance features such as receiving teletext or closed captioning data.

Referring to claim 3, Litteral specifically discloses (column 7, lines 38-43) the use of MPEG encoding techniques on the analog signal to convert the signal to digital format. Litteral also discloses (Figure 2 & column 5, lines 11-17) the use of decoders (106 & 126) for decompressing the digitized audio and video signals and a demultiplexer for separating the audio and video data (column 6, lines 57-58).

Referring to claim 4, Litteral discloses (Figure 2) that the decoders (106 & 126)(analogous to the claimed "audio/video processor") has output means to the subscriber terminals for driving a television receiver (108 & 128).

Referring to claims 5 & 8, Palazzi discloses (column 9, lines 43-53) an interactive terminal for accessing remote database information in which the terminal may be programmed or reprogrammed by the host data base operator for instance to change for example, internal program operation, screen information, character generation fonts, functions associated with specific keys of a keypad, etc. Therefore, Palazzi

discloses controlling operations in response to user inputs such
as the functions associated with the specific keys of the keypad
as claimed. Such operations are application specific and
therefore inherently would be carried out by application
programs. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in
the art to modify Litteral & Freeza as taught by Palazzi and
include application programming to provide enhanced features to
the system by allowing the applications to be specifically
designed for each database.

Referring to claims 6 & 9, Palazzi discloses (column 9,
lines 43-53) an interactive terminal for accessing remote
database information in which the terminal may be programmed or
reprogrammed by the host data base operator for instance to
change for example, internal program operation, screen
information, character generation fonts, functions associated
with specific keys of a keypad, etc. Therefore, Palazzi
discloses control of operations of the terminal including
audio/video operations such as character fonts and screen
information. Such operations inherently involve the operating
system functions and therefore would be executed using operating
system programming. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary
skill in the art to modify Litteral & Freeza as taught by Palazzi
and include operating system programming to provide enhanced

features to the system by allowing the overall functions of the system to be specifically designed for each database.

Referring to claim 10, Litteral discloses (column 10, lines 15-18) that it is old and well known in the art to prevent access to a database by requiring proper authorization before information is transmitted. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to expand this known function to the present situation in which information (in the particular case software) would not be transmitted until proper authorization or identification has been received for system security to prevent access to unauthorized users.

Referring to claim 11, the limitations are the as those addressed above with respect to independent claim 1 except for the following additional limitations: 1) providing a plurality of service providers; and, 2) writing over the previous software. As for the first limitation, Litteral discloses (Figure 2) a system including different service providers (142 & 162). As for the second limitation, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Litteral, Palazzi & Freeza and rewrite over the existing software in memory in order to constantly refresh the memory.

Claim 12 differs from that of claim 11 in that more than one information provider may be accessed. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Litteral, Palazzi &

Freeza and permit more than one information provider to be
accessed to provide greater flexibility to the system.

Referring to claim 13, Litteral discloses (Figure 2 & column
10, lines 18-22) receiving a service provider selection as input
to the terminal (100 & 120), establishing a two-way communication
link between the terminal (100 & 120) and the gateway (32), and
establishing a downstream, broadband, digital communication link
between the terminal (100 & 120) and the VIP (142 & 162) so that
stored data is sent to the DCS node (24).

Claims 24 & 25 have the same limitations as found in claims
1 & 7 which were addressed above and includes the further
limitation of determining if the information service provider is
authorized prior to downloading the information (software).
Litteral discloses (column 10, lines 15-18) that it is old and
well known in the art to prevent access to a database by
requiring proper authorization before information is transmitted.
It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to
expand this known function to the present situation in which
information (in the particular case software) would not be
transmitted until proper authorization or identification has been
received for system security to prevent access to unauthorized
users.

Referring to claim 26, the limitations are the same as those
addressed above with respect to independent claim 1 except for

the following additional limitations: 1) providing a plurality

of service providers; and, 2) writing over the previous software.

As for the first limitation, Litteral discloses (Figure 2) a

system including different service providers (142 & 162). As for

the second limitation, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to modify Litteral, Palazzi & Freeza

and rewrite over the existing software in memory in order to

constantly refresh the memory.

Claim 27 differs from that of claim 11 in that more than one

information provider may be accessed. It would have been obvious

to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Litteral, Palazzi &

Freeza and permit more than one information provider to be

accessed to provide greater flexibility to the system.

Referring to claim 29, Palazzi discloses (column 9, lines

43-53) an interactive terminal for accessing remote database

information in which the terminal may be programmed or

reprogrammed by the host data base operator for instance to

change for example, internal program operation, screen

information, character generation fonts, functions associated

with specific keys of a keypad, etc. Therefore, Palazzi

discloses control of operations of the terminal including

audio/video operations such as character fonts and screen

information as well as controlling operations in response to user

inputs such as the functions associated with the specific keys of

the keypad as claimed. It would have been obvious to one of
ordinary skill in the art to modify Litteral & Freeza as taught
by Palazzi and control subsequent actions of the terminal so that
future enhancements or functions may be easily and inexpensively
implemented. Litteral & Palazzi fail to disclose that the
software is stored. Freeza discloses (column 4, lines 33-46)
that it is old and well known in the art to control a subscriber
terminal by downloading software into a memory (RAM). Although
Palazzi discloses that the operations be performed in accordance
with programming from the host database operator, it would have
been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify
Litteral & Palazzi as taught by Freeza and implement the new
operations using downloaded software thereby making it possible
for a system operator to upgrade the software in subscriber
terminals remotely.

Referring to claim 30, the limitations are the same as those
addressed above with respect to independent claim 28 except for
the following additional limitations: 1) providing a plurality
of service providers; and, 2) writing over the previous software.
As for the first limitation, Litteral discloses (Figure 2) a
system including different service providers (142 & 162). As for
the second limitation, it would have been obvious to one of
ordinary skill in the art to modify Litteral, Palazzi & Freeza

and rewrite over the existing software in memory in order to
constantly refresh the memory.

Claim 31 differs from that of claim 28 in that more than one
information provider may be accessed. It would have been obvious
to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Litteral, Palazzi &
Freeza and permit more than one information provider to be
accessed to provide greater flexibility to the system.

Referring to claim 32, Litteral et al. (Litteral) discloses
(Figure 2) an enhanced public switched telephone network
supporting two-way voice and data from a plurality of video
information providers (142 & 162) to a plurality of subscriber
terminals (100 & 120) in which digital data is transmitted under
the control of a network management system (28) (see Figure 2)
for sending and receiving control signals through interface
modules (ADSL interface units & ISDN D channel interface)(Figure
2, elements 16, 18, 104, 124, 38); control unit (130) for
receiving user inputs from a remote control (132) and providing
control signals to the network management system (28); temporary
storage (42) which stores the data received in response to a
command; and, decoders (106 & 126) for performing the claimed
audio/video processing (column 5, lines 11-17). Litteral fails
to disclose: 1) programming the control of subsequent operations
of the terminal including at least some audio/video processor
operations and at least some responses to the user inputs; and,

2) control is carried out by stored software programs. As for
the first limitation, Palazzi, III et al. (Palazzi) discloses
(column 9, lines 43-53) an interactive terminal for accessing
remote database information in which the terminal may be
programmed or reprogrammed by the host data base operator for
instance to change for example, internal program operation,
screen information, character generation fonts, functions
associated with specific keys of a keypad, etc. Therefore,
Palazzi discloses control of operations of the terminal including
audio/video operations such as character fonts and screen
information as well as controlling operations in response to user
inputs such as the functions associated with the specific keys of
the keypad as claimed. It would have been obvious to one of
ordinary skill in the art to modify Litteral as taught by Palazzi
and control subsequent actions of the terminal so that future
enhancements or functions may be easily and inexpensively
implemented. As for the second limitation, Freeza discloses
(column 4, lines 33-46) that it is old and well known in the art
to control a subscriber terminal by downloading software into a
memory (RAM). Although Palazzi discloses that the operations be
performed in accordance with programming from the host database
operator, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in
the art to modify Litteral & Palazzi as taught by Freeza and
implement the new operations using downloaded software thereby

making it possible for a system operator to upgrade the software in subscriber terminals remotely.

Referring to claim 33, Litteral discloses (Figure 2) video storage (144 & 146) for storing the compressed digital data and a gateway (32). Litteral fails to disclose that the server also stores the predetermined data. Yugami discloses that it is old and well known in the art to use stored programming algorithms to perform certain functions. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Litteral & Palazzi as taught by Freeza and stored the predetermined data (software) so that the same operations or functions will always be executed.

Referring to claim 34, Litteral discloses (see abstract) the use of a public switched telephone network (PSTN) as the communication network.

2.   Claims 14-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Litteral et al. (provided by Applicant) in view of Palazzi, III et al.

Referring to claim 14, Litteral et al. (Litteral) discloses (Figure 2) an enhanced public switched telephone network supporting two-way voice and data from a plurality of video information providers (142 & 162) to a plurality of subscriber terminals (100 & 120) in which digital data is transmitted under the control of a network management system (28) (see Figure 2)

for sending and receiving control signals through interface

modules (ADSL interface units & ISDN D channel interface)(Figure

2, elements 16, 18, 104, 124, 38); control unit (130) for

receiving user inputs from a remote control (132) and providing

control signals to the network management system (28); and,

decoders (106 & 126) for performing the claimed audio/video

processing (column 5, lines 11-17). Litteral fails to disclose:

1) the claimed system memory; 2) graphics overlay controller and

means for combining; and, 3) performing compression/decompression

processing on the broadband information. As for the first

limitation, Palazzi, discloses (column 6, lines 22-42) a memory

device in the CPU for storing programming information in a ROM

and a RAM. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art to modify Litteral as taught by Palazzi and store the

programming information for future retrieval by the CPU to

control the operation of the system. As for the second

limitation, teletext communication systems are old and well known

in the art to include a graphics generator and controller as well

as a mixer for combining the graphics information with video

data. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art to modify Litteral & Palazzi and include a graphics overlay

controller and combiner to provide enhance features such as

receiving teletext or closed captioning data. As for the third

limitation, the Examiner takes Official notice that it is old and

well known in the art to perform compression/decompression

algorithms on the data. It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to modify Litteral & Palazzi and

include such compression/decompression processing in order to

increase the amount of data capable of being stored.

Referring to claim 15, Litteral discloses (Figure 2) ADSL

interfaces (104 & 124) which are coupled to the decoders (106 &

126), respectively. Litteral fails to specifically disclose that

the interface modules are replaceably detachable. It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify

Litteral & Palazzi and use replaceably detachable interface

modules so that may changed so that the appropriate interface may

be selected for use with different peripheral devices.

Referring to claim 16, Litteral specifically discloses

(column 7, lines 38-43) the use of MPEG encoding techniques on

the analog signal to convert the signal to digital format.

Litteral also discloses (Figure 2 & column 5, lines 11-17) the

use of decoders (106 & 126) for decompressing the digitized audio

and video signals and a demultiplexer for separating the audio

and video data (column 6, lines 57-58).

Referring to claim 17, Litteral discloses (Figure 2) that

the decoders (106 & 126)(analogous to the claimed "audio/video

processor") has output means to the subscriber terminals for

driving a television receiver (108 & 128).

Referring to claim 18, Litteral discloses (column 5, lines 11-17) DAC for converting the decompressed video and audio signals to analog form for display at the subscriber terminal.

Referring to claims 19 & 20, Litteral discloses (Figure 2) a control unit (130) for receiving infrared signal from remote control (132).

Referring to claim 21, serial data transceiver ports are old and well known in the art and therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Litteral & Palazzi for receiving serial data transmissions.

Referring to claim 22, magnetic card readers are old and well known in the art therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Litteral & Palazzi and include a magnetic card reader to charge a subscriber for transmitted information.

Referring to claim 23, memory card interface ports are old and well known in the art and therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Litteral & Palazzi and include a memory interface port so that detachable memory devices may be used with the device for easy upgrading of the system.

3.   Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being

unpatentable over Litteral et al. (provided by Applicant) in view

of U.S. Patent 4,982,430 (hereinafter "Freeza").

     Referring to claim 28, Litteral discloses (see abstract and

Figure 2) an enhanced public switched telephone network

supporting broadband digital audio/video data transmission

between subscriber terminals and a plurality of video information

providers (142 & 162).   Litteral fails to disclose: 1)

determining if the operating system is compatible to that

previously stored, if the software is compatible, supplying the

software to the CPU: and, 2)if the software is not compatible,

downloading new operating system software.   As for the first

limitation, it is old and well known in the art that different

devices operate on different operating systems and that in order

for two systems to communicate the operating systems must be

compatible.   Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to modify Litteral and determine if the

operating system is compatible so that the two devices can

properly communicate.   As for the second limitation, Freeza

teaches (column 4, lines 33-46) that it is old and well known in

the art to modify a terminal by downloading software from a

remote location.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art to modify Litteral as taught by Freeza and

modify the incompatible software from a remote terminal in order
to reduce the time to upgrade the software since you no longer
need to send someone out to the location and save money since
hardware no longer would require replacement.

4.   Applicant's arguments filed on August 30, 1995 have been
fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive.

    A.   Applicant statement, set forth in the "Remarks" on page
6, lines 6-8, that "Palazzi, II et al. neither discloses nor
suggests the claimed features of controlling the reception of
digital broadband data using downloaded software" is not
convincing. As set forth in the rejection above, Litteral fails
to disclose: 1) programming the control of subsequent operations
of the terminal including at least some audio/video processor
operations and at least some responses to the user inputs; and,
2) controlling by downloaded software. As for the first
limitation, Palazzi discloses (column 9, lines 43-53) an
interactive terminal for accessing remote database information in
which the terminal may be programmed or reprogrammed by the host
data base operator for instance to change for example, internal
program operation, screen information, character generation
fonts, functions associated with specific keys of a keypad, etc.
Therefore, Palazzi discloses control of operations of the

terminal including audio/video operations such as character fonts
and screen information as well as controlling operations in
response to user inputs such as the functions associated with the
specific keys of the keypad as claimed. It would have been
obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Litteral as
taught by Palazzi and control subsequent actions of the terminal
so that future enhancements or functions may be easily and
inexpensively implemented. As for the second limitation, Freeza
discloses (column 4, lines 33-46) that it is old and well known
in the art to control a subscriber terminal by downloading
software into a memory (RAM). Although Palazzi discloses that
the operations be performed in accordance with programming from
the host database operator, it would have been obvious to one of
ordinary skill in the art to modify Litteral & Palazzi as taught
by Freeza and implement the new operations using downloaded
software thereby making it possible for a system operator to
upgrade the software in subscriber terminals remotely thereby
saving time and money.

Therefore, the Examiner has clearly set forth a prima facie
case of obviousness and provided clear motivation as disclosed by
Freeza (column 2, lines 1-14 and column 4, lines 33-37).
Applicant's assertion that Palazzi is non-analogous art is
likewise not persuasive. Palazzi discloses an interactive
distribution system including subscriber terminals analogous to

the distribution system and terminals set forth in the claimed

invention.

B.   Applicant's assertion with respect to claim 28 is

likewise not convincing. Applicant states in the "Remarks" on

page 9, that "any compatibility problems would more likely be

solved in the prior art by indicating to a user that transmission

could not be completed, thereafter instructing the user to

request an upgrade, typically by replacing an EPROM or receiving

in the mail a set of floppy diskettes. Alternatively, a

technician may come to perform hardware modifications on the set

top box." However, Freeza teaches (column 4, lines 33-46) that

it is old and well known in the art to modify a terminal by

downloading software from a remote location. It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Litteral as

taught by Freeza and modify the incompatible software from a

remote terminal in order to save time and money.

5.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new grounds of

rejection. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See M.P.E.P.

§ 609 & 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of

time policy as set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a).

    A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RESPONSE TO THIS FINAL
ACTION IS SET TO EXPIRE THREE MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THIS
ACTION. IN THE EVENT A FIRST RESPONSE IS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS
OF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS FINAL ACTION AND THE ADVISORY ACTION

IS NOT MAILED UNTIL AFTER THE END OF THE THREE-MONTH SHORTENED
STATUTORY PERIOD, THEN THE SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD WILL EXPIRE
ON THE DATE THE ADVISORY ACTION IS MAILED, AND ANY EXTENSION FEE
PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a) WILL BE CALCULATED FROM THE
MAILING DATE OF THE ADVISORY ACTION.   IN NO EVENT WILL THE
STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RESPONSE EXPIRE LATER THAN SIX MONTHS FROM
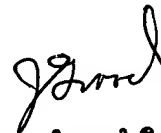THE DATE OF THIS FINAL ACTION.

6.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier

communications from the examiner should be directed to Cheryl

Cohen whose telephone number is (703) 308-5080. The examiner can

normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 8:30 A.M. to 6:00

P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful,

the examiner's supervisor, Jim Groody, can be reached on (703)

305-4702. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 305-9509.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this

application or proceeding should be directed to the Group

receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

Cheryl Cohen
November 7, 1995

James J. Groody
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Art Unit 262